A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, devoted to Religion, Education and General News; under the control, of the General Association of California.
It is the organ of no sect or party, and is pledged to the great interests of Religion and Education, and commends itself to the consideration and support of every citizen of California.
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The Pacific.

First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin.

Rain in the Heart.

The following lines were found in a deserted house on the Peninsula, Va.

"INTO EACH LIFE SOME RAIN MUST FALL."

If this were all—oh! if this were all,
That into each life *some* rain must fall,
There were fainter sobs in the poet's rhyme,
There were fewer wrecks on the shores of time.

But tempests of woe pass over the soul—
Since winds of anguish we can not control;
And shock after shock we are called to bear,
Till the lips are white with the *heart's despair*.

The shores of time with wrecks are strewn,
Unto the ear comes ever a moan—
Wrecks of hope that set sail with glee,
Wrecks of love, *sinking silently*.

Many are hid from the human eye—
Only God knoweth how deep they lie;
Only God heard when arose the cry,
"Help me to bear—oh! help me to bear."

"Into each life some rain must fall."
If this were all—oh! if this were all;
Yet there's a refuge from storm and blast;
Gloria Patri—we'll reach it at last.

Be strong, be strong, to my heart I cry,
The pearl in the wounded shell doth lie;
Days of sunshine are given to all,
Tho' "into each life some rain must fall."

EDITORIAL VISITS.

The northern portion of the waters generally known as Puget Sound are officially called Admiralty Inlet, but the whole is better designated by the common name. As we entered these beautiful waters from the Straits of Fuca, we passed between romantic headlands; those on our right, long, jutting, narrow portions of the main shore, but those on our left portions of islands.

Rounding a lovely point on the west, we came in sight of a fair appearing town, occupying a most admirable position—about as much so as could well be conceived. Here, so different from most other places, the tides and other currents have so conspired as to throw out a sand bar some distance south of the point, with a moderate sand flat behind it, all sheltered from storms or currents. On this flat, just a little higher than the highest tides, is located the town called Port Townsend, from which a wharf extends out into deep water. Here is the business part of the town, which in connection with the Custom House, and as the only port of entry for all this region, enjoys a good share of travel and general business. Along this flat are some six stores, with a proportionate number of shops of the common varieties. But just back of this, giving the business portion only room for about two streets, a bank rises seventy feet high, from which a forest region extends away to the west and north, of large, noble old fir trees. On this high land, for a quarter of a mile back, the forest has been cut away, and good dwellings put up, surrounded by fine yards, ornamented with trees, vines, and flowers. This is the domiciliary portion of the town, a lovely, beautiful place.

Just in the rear of the town rise the dense old fir trees, dark in their evergreen foliage, two hundred feet high, while in the foreground stretches away to the right a still, quiet arm of the Sound six miles to the southwest, with projecting points, rounded bluffs, and wooded shores, returning by similar shores upon the south into the Sound, which extends on the left to the south, only a little wider than this arm, bounded by like romantic shores, and varied by high, wooded islands. No like scenery is to be found to the south on the coast.

A small school house in this upper town has answered its purpose in the pioneer days of the place, but two thousand dollars have just been raised by tax for a better house to take its place.

A small, neat looking church building, owned by the Episcopalians, stands upon a beautiful site, but no regular church organization of any kind, so far as we heard, exists here, though once a month a Methodist minister preaches, and occasionally they are visited by the only Episcopal minister resident on the Sound.

We here found a good proportion of worthy people who could appreciate a paper of high intellectual and Christian character, like THE PACIFIC.

We were invited out to spend the night at the old military reservation on the edge of the Sound, four and a half miles west, and were glad to improve the opportunity. On horseback, in company with the Collector, Mr. Wilson, we greatly enjoyed a gallop along the gravelly beach, under high bluffs, round the calm, beautiful waters, till rising, we entered the quiet grounds of the old station. Three families only reside here, and having a little time to spare, Mr. Barnard, of the Custom House, would have us take a ride through the noble old forest three miles across this long cape of land, to another arm of the Sound opposite Port Discovery.

It was a romantic excursion among the trees and through the thick undergrowth, till we came out down upon completely land-locked waters, the most beautiful resort—just the spot for an unequalled watering-place, sufficient for all the fashionables in the world, and yet enough left for all romantic common people.

We returned just in time to participate in a little excitement consequent on the presence of two black bears a few rods back in the edge of the bushes; but they took themselves safely off.

In the morning the steamboat *Anderson*, a good, staunch Oregon-built boat, Captain Finch, took us on up the delightful region of the Sound—we can hardly say waters—running between so many long capes, beautiful islands, and high forest headlands. So varied are these waters that we were told the whole shore measurement of islands and mainland on this Sound is about four thousand miles.

We entered the opening of an extended inlet and stopped a few minutes at Port Ludlow. Next a similar opening, and we stopped at Port Gambu, which is beginning to be known as Teekalet. This is the centre of the greatest lumbering business on the Sound, turning out over twenty millions of boards a year. At Port Discovery over twelve millions a year are cut, while at other places many mills are running, so that the whole amount yearly cut and shipped—mostly to San Francisco—amounts to about sixty millions of feet. The trees from which this lumber is cut are some of them of immense size. Mr. Wood, the proprietor of the mills at Port Discovery, told us that he would occasionally get five logs, of twenty-four feet each, from one tree, making one hundred and twenty feet the height of the trunk of a tree before getting to the limbs. The diameter of these mighty firs is sometimes eight feet, or twenty-four feet in circumference. These trees, also, but of varied sizes, are exceedingly numerous to the acre, beyond all which we ever saw of trees elsewhere. The world, it seems, might here be supplied with lumber, and yet enough remain for home consumption.

Passing still up the Sound, we again touched at Port Madison—like the others, a vast milling point, and then crossed gradually to the east side, passing the long, crooked, fine farming Whidby's Island on our left, till again we stopped at a larger and admirably located town called Seattle. The view from the water at this point was very fine, as, coming round some islands, the town lay plainly before us, white against the green, woody bluff up which it is built, with the dark, magnificent forest as a background for the picture. But, landing, we must rest a time before further narration.

S. V.

OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

CHICAGO, July 1st, 1867.

THE FOURTH.

The collapse of southern aristocracies seems to have collapsed the old-time fervor which once super-heated the July blood of loyal and patriotic citizens. We pause upon the fact surprised, and busy as we are, even in these dullest dog-days of the year, philosophise. Was the Moloch of slavery the inspiration of the torrid eloquence now obsolete? Not precisely, and yet in part—perhaps by reaction. We had an IDEAL of liberty worth bragging about; an ideal for which our fathers fought, and their fighting was heroic. This ideal was not realized while slavery lasted; slavery was its ugly blotch. As the unfortunates who have physical blemishes linger longest and most eagerly at the toilet, so we, whose ideal was eagerly imaginative, were fain to protest with very red faces and very clinched fists on every public anniversary, that our ideal *was* utterly realized, (or would be directly) that the Declaration of Indepenence was the literal statement of principles universally cherished throughout our whole territory; and lest some one should detect the exaggeration, we piled on the adjectives, adverbs, and superlative degrees, until a Fourth of July oration became the synonym of pure bombast.

AT LENGTH

We are nearing our actual and literal realization of our ideal, and in glad but earnest awe, grow quiet. I think the powder-burning this year will be very heartily done—more heartily than of old; but the stock of florid rhetoric is almost gone. I doubt if enough will be found hereabouts for home consumption.

SUBURBAN.

The new suburban town of Austin, begun on the open prairie, six miles west of the city, a year ago, has grown with unprecedented rapidity, and brought its substantial vitality to a test-proof last week in the shape of an auction sale of village lots. The town is perfectly flat—an island of residence in the lone midst of an ocean of prairie—and has only the naked attractions of a suburban residence, under the shadow of a great clock factory, whose operatives are sufficiently numerous to people a respectable village.

One hundred and four lots were sold in an hour, to fifty-six different purchasers, at prices ranging from $57 to $167. This is the first suburban sale of its kind made in this city. Its complete and most gratifying success will open the eyes of land owners in other localities, and the city will begin to sniff country air as never before. Already all our eleven railway lines run accommodation trains for people who work in town and live in the country, and several of them find these accommodation trains, running upon very low commutation rates, the most profitable passenger trains they run.

ORGANIZED.

The movement for a new Congregationalist newspaper has culminated in the legal organization of a stock company with $50,000 capital, called "THE ADVANCE COMPANY." The paper will be called *The Advance*. The office of editor-in-chief has been tendered by the Directors to a distinguished clergyman, of national reputation, who holds the proposition under advisement. This movement has the lively sympathy of the secular city press, whose managers have long felt the lack of a thoroughly able and vigorous religious neighbor.

Twelfth Annual Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations.

REPORTED FOR THE PACIFIC, BY A. F. LYLE.

THIRD DAY.

The morning prayer meeting was well attended and the interest was deep. Rev. Dr. Peck spoke of the Young Men's Christian Association of San Francisco, and their influence for good on the Pacific Coast.

A resolution was moved and carried, setting apart the second Sabbath of November next for special prayer for the outpouring of God's Spirit upon the Young Men's Christian Association throughout the world.

The reports of progress from the different States and Provinces were then resumed. They were encouraging and cheering. Maryland has five Associations, containing 1,500 members. The Association of Washington are about putting up a mammoth building, costing $200,000.

Mr. Gregory, of Petersburg, reported the efforts of the Association in Virginia, since the war, to elevate the colored man. He was listened to with deep interest by the Convention.

The President called upon the members to sing, "Say, brothers, will you meet us?"

Mr. Eaton, a colored delegate from the Y. M. C. A. of New York, was called up and received with great enthusiasm. After a very happy address, the President took the Virginian, who was formerly a rebel Colonel, and the colored New York brother by the hands, and the whole Convention arose and continued the song, "Say, brothers, will you meet us?" The effect was thrilling.

Our good Canada brothers complain of our Yankee enthusiasm, and say that we take the wind all out of their sails, and that they can not get a chance to even open their mouths. They say that Montreal is "occupied" by an army of vigorous men, who have come from the north, south, east, and west, and are intent on some great object. They can hardly credit it that we are a fair representation of the great American nation. If they are all as we are, what must the result be? Outsiders don't know what to make of us. They can not understand our sudden introduction, in the very midst of business, of the singing of hymns, and the offering up "very short" prayers. It seems an innovation to them.

Dr. Brown, of South Carolina, reported for that State. He was happy to return to his Christian brothers after so long an estrangement.

The discussion of Young Men's Christian Association Bible Classes, and how to conduct them, was resumed. Mr. Dawson closed the debate. The conclusion reached was, that Young Men's Christian Associations should establish Bible classes, for the more they know of the Bible, the more effective would they be for their peculiar work. It would be the means of bringing less serious young men into the class. These meetings should not interfere with the work of the churches or their services.

The Convention adjourned at noon to sit for a photograph. I will send one to the Y. M. C. A. of San Francisco.

In the afternoon an essay was read by Mr. Whitemore, of Cambridge, Mass., upon "Literary Classes; their management and relation to the Associations." It was good, and elicited much discussion.

The question of amusements in the Association rooms was taken up. Some spoke of introducing chess, checkers, backgammon, dominoes, billiards, etc. They thought that in this way they could the better gain a power over young men. The discussion was long and exciting on both sides; however, the sense of the Convention was against all such measures. If young men can not be won to the cross without this, they can not be won at all.

The question, "How we can reach young men?" was discussed, and the sense of the meeting seemed to be: "By a deep spiritual life in each individual member; a power at the Throne of Grace; a living in the presence of God continually; a spirit of 'Lord, what will thou have me to do?'" This is the young man's armory. These are his weapons. Here is he equipped and made ready for the fight.

The tendency of the present is to organizations, associations, etc. These are good, but the carnal heart is a wily adversary. While we have been and are occupied with these enterprises, he has drawn us, in a measure, from the real source of power. Without this power, our Associations are rifles with no powder and ball. It matters little how many nice rooms we have, or how large our libraries are, or how much money we spend for lectures; if this deep spiritual life is wanting, these will not much aid the soul in its upward course. A deep spiritual life in our own hearts, a strong, ardent love for Jesus, will give us power.

The evening session was one of great interest. Delegations from all parts of the three great nations were anxious to be heard. A dozen or more would rise to claim the floor at once. The question was in regard to amusements.

FOURTH DAY AND CLOSING EXERCISES.

The Committee on Association reported that, in reference to the resolutions regarding female memberships, the committee thought it entirely inexpedient. Adopted.

A resolution was adopted commissioning Rev. Wm. Hogarth, D.D., of Detroit, now on a visit to Europe, to represent this Convention in the General Convention in Paris.

The question was discussed: "What is the work, and how far should it be extended in the small towns and villages where Associations are established?"

The speakers were many and the debate earnest. When the discussion waxed hot, and delegates became a little ruffled, the President stopped the proceedings, and we had the beautiful duet, "Where do you journey, my brother?"

The tenderness of the song brought everything to rights.

The Convention adopted the following resolution: "That we bear our energetic testimony against dancing, billiards, and other games of a like character, as being inconsistent with the character and proper practice of the disciples of Christ."

A resolution in regard to the ratio of representatives was adopted. It was settled at three for every Association of one hundred and under, and one for every additional hundred, no delegation to exceed fifteen.

A resolution—that representation be granted to male members only—was adopted.

In the evening, reports from those Associations that had not been heard from was in order.

Mr. Claxton reported for Montreal. He was corresponding member for Canada East, and his principal work was correspondence. In reference to Montreal, he said that the Protestant population was comparatively small, numbering about 30,000. His Association numbered 600. The library contained 17,000 volumes, the most valuable one for reference open to the public of Montreal.

Mr. Cullis reported for Philadelphia. Five hundred young men spend their evenings in their rooms every week. They had a large library. They did not countenance any sort of a game of chance.

Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., spoke for New York city, and told what a good work the Association was doing for a multitude of men in that great city.

The last resolution of the Convention was urging on clergymen the importance of giving to young men going to other cities letters to Young Men's Associations.

After singing and prayer the Convention was declared closed.

Thus ended one of the most important gatherings of the day. A decorum and an earnestness pervaded the Convention which won the respect and applause of the best citizens of Montreal, and which will always remain as a bright spot in the remembrance of each individual member. The papers of this city refer to it with pride, and nearly all of them have reported the proceedings in full. Questions of most momentous interest have been considered, and the enthusiasm and zeal that each member seems to have imbibed will tell wonderfully for the cause of Christ.

FAREWELL GATHERING IN THE WESLEYAN CHURCH ON SABBATH AFTERNOON.

This church, which will accommodate at least 4,000 persons, was filled to overflowing. Crowds were unable to gain admittance. Our worthy President, H. Thane Miller, was in the chair. He remarked upon the delightful harmony that had existed throughout the session of the Convention; the increasing interest there was for Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the United States and Canada; the number of conversions that had been reported during the session.

Mr. Gregory, of Virginia, Maj.-General Russell, and Sir Henry Havelock, Jr., made addresses.

Gen. Russell said that it gave him great pleasure to do anything that would forward the cause of Christ. He, an old man, had joined the Y. M. C. A. of Montreal, to give an assurance to the young men of Montreal and the soldiers under him, that he loved the Kingdom of the Redeemer above the Kingdom of his native land. He had never seen the good feeling and hearty cooperation, the decorum and zeal and enthusiasm, equalled before. He stated that there was a plan on foot, and his whole heart was in it, to make the British Army a Missionary Army.

Gen. Howard then took the floor, pledging himself to Christ and his cause. The banner of the Cross was dearer to him than the banner of his country.

Mr. Wickes, of Brooklyn, was the next speaker, and Rev. Mr. Douglass, of Montreal, made the closing address.

The President then made some closing remarks, and after singing the blessed old hymn, "Blest be the tie that binds," and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Peck, of S. F., and not a dry eye in the audience, the vast assembly was dismissed.

A. F. L.

To the Friends of the Freedmen in California, Oregon, and Washington Territory

One of the great reconstructing powers in the Southern States, is the "Free Schools" for the colored people. Ever since universal freedom became the probable result of the war, teachers and missionaries have been laboring, in churches, schoolhouses, and negro cabins, and already prejudice is giving way, suffrage is granted, and we have the promise of future strength and prosperity upon an enduring basis.

The generosity of a liberty-loving, Christian people, has commenced and carried forward this important work; and, even now, the miserable millions, who were fairly steeped in ignorance and degradation, are rising up with glad voices and thankful hearts, to bless their benefactors.

The friends of humanity, through various benevolent organizations, hastened to minister to the spiritual needs, intellectual wants, and physical necessities of an oppressed people, and, in doing this performed their duty, and honored the Great Friend of the poor.

It is but a simple act of justice to prepare a people whom we have enslaved, for the duties and responsibilities of free men. Will Christians hesitate to give their time, money and influence, to this hopeful undertaking?

Is it presuming to expect that the churches will cheerfully sustain this movement? Will not the people on the Pacific Coast be as quick as ever to heed the call of suffering humanity?

With the social and moral elevation of these people a freer, fresher life commences with all classes and conditions, a spiritual emancipation from the bondage of caste takes place, and freedom in its truest sense is fully understood.

Without this educational and religious training, the freedmen are still slaves, with a power for evil which they never before possessed, and the masters are still oppressors with a spirit of revenge which was hitherto unknown. Believing that the Gospel is the surest means of elevating uncultivated and immoral people, the "American Missionary Association," which has been in existence more than twenty years, has, for the last six years, directed its energies mainly to the work of instructing the emancipated slaves of our own country.

The unsectarian spirit of this organization recommends it to all classes, and secures the coöperation of evangelical Christians everywhere. There are teachers and missionaries from thirteen religious denominations now laboring in twenty different States, who were sent out and are supported by this Association. The whole number of teachers commissioned by the American Missionary Association and its various branch societies this year is five hundred and six. The whole number of colored school children is one million. About one-fifth of those have learned to read since the close of the war, and in some places the Freedmen have assumed one-third the expense of supporting the schools. Their *needs* are apparent. Is it not a privilege to assist those who, in spite of poverty and other discouragements, are trying so hard to help themselves?

History makes no mention, in any time or land, of a people who were so eager to prepare for a new condition, so willing to be instructed. In this they present a cheering contrast to the poor whites of the South, who are deplorably indifferent to their situation. Thus, while no color or class are excluded, the advantages of the schools are especially enjoyed by the freed people.

Secession, which was the offspring of slavery, expired when Freedom was established, and now a peculiar, patient, and sorely tried people are looking with expectant eyes for the sympathy and support which will *fit* them for their position. The world witnesses the sharp, painful experiences of their transformation, their noble efforts to meet the obligations and requirements of their changed condition, their honorable struggle for bread and knowledge. Is there no compassion for this despised people? Is there no relief for these victims of injustice? Is there no sense of obligation in this matter?

In behalf of the American Missionary Association. D. M. DAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23d, 1867.

A boy preacher has appeared in Wales. This promising youth is Master Enoch Probert, who has just completed his eleventh year. A local print says of him, "He has a sweet and powerful voice, which he manages well. His delivery is remarkably distinct, and his hearers were astonished at such marvellous truths from a boy of such tender years."

YOUTH'S.

Lie Still and Sleep.

O, little child, lie still and sleep;
Jesus is near—
Then need'st not fear—
No one need fear whom God doth keep
By day or night;
Then lay thee down in slumber deep,
Till morning light.

O, little child, thou need'st not wake,
Though round thy bed
Are dangers spread;
Thy Savior will take care of thee,
For he is strong;
And angel's watch thee for his sake,
The whole night long.

O, little child, lie still and rest;
He sweetly sleeps
Whom Jesus keeps;
And in the morning wake, how blest,
His child to be!
Love every one, but love him best—
He first loved thee.

All that She knew of.

"It is all that we've got for dinner, my child,—all that I know of." It was a small loaf of bread, with neither butter nor milk; no meat, no vegetables; nothing but the loaf.

"Oh, mother!" The fair, delicate looking boy turned away to hide his tears. At the window, his hot forehead pressed against the cold glass, Willie Hathaway wondered why they were so poor,—he and his mother. They expected help soon from a distance, he knew; but how could he wait? Why did the great and good God, whose means are so abundant, leave them to suffer? Had he forgotten them? His mother was growing thin and weak. They were far away from friends and relatives, strangers in a strange place, to which his father had brought them; and then that father had been taken away by death. He wondered what his mother meant when she said "All that I know of." He had noticed that she raised her eyes in supplication. Would God hear? He did not believe he would. A feeling of bitterness was beginning to rise, when the mother said suddenly, "There is some one at the door, Willie." The boy listened. He heard a stumble, then a faint thump. He walked languidly to the door, and opened it.

"Oh, I'm glad you've opened the door! I stepped upon my dress, and liked to have fallen. My hands were full, and I could not knock."

They were the prettiest blue eyes that looked up to Willie from beneath that gay little cap. Ella Holmes was considerably shorter, though about as old as Willie. He had seen her two or three times at the post-office, and they had spoken to each other. Willie was embarrassed, and Ella blushed a little as she held out the dishes she had in her hands,—a large dining plate, with a deep soup-plate turned over it. "Here is some broiled fish I've brought for your mother. I hope she won't be offended. Mother says, 'Tell her if it's agreeable, she'll call in and see her to-morrow.'"

Mrs Hathaway went to the door and took the heavy plates from the little girl, and thanking her, asked her to walk in, which the boy, in his embarrassment, had forgotten to do. With a pretty bow and a smile the child said,

"No, I thank you; I'm going right along to school. I'll call for the dishes to-night." Then, seeming to feel a delicate anxiety lest the liberty she had taken might be offensive, she added, "The fish are a rare kind, and it's early in the season for them. Mother thought you hadn't had any."

"Your mother is very kind, dear; I shall be happy to know her; and I am grateful for the attention."

Ella bowed and smiled again, and gracefully took from Willie the books which the boy in his embarrassment, had picked up from the steps where she had laid them. A sly glance was cast back as she passed through the gate; another slight bow and the little girl was gone.

"God has sent us friends, my child, in our extremity; let us thank him."

Setting the plate upon the table, the two, mother and child, stood with bowed heads for a few moments in silent prayer; then seating themselves, uncovered the acceptable gift—two nicely broiled fish, with vegetables sufficient to go with them, and in the center of the plate a small custard cup, filled with rich gravy.

"Verily, 'the Lord preserveth the strangers; he relieveth the fatherless and the widow,'" said Mrs. Hathaway, as they gratefully commenced their meal.—*Christian Banner.*

The Two Apprentices.

Two boys were apprentices in a carpenter's shop. One determined to make himself a thorough workman; the other "didn't care." One read and studied, and got books that would help him to understand the principles of his trade. He spent his evenings at home, reading. The other like fun best. He often went with other boys to have a "good game."

"Come," he often said to his shopmate, "leave your books; come with us. What's the use of all this reading?"

"If I waste these golden moments," said the boy, "I shall lose what I shall never be able to make up."

While the boys were still apprentices, an offer of two thousand dollars appeared in the newspapers for the best plan for a State House, to be built in one of the Eastern States. The studious boy saw the advertisement, and determined to try for it. After a careful study he drew out his plans and sent them to the committee. We suppose he really did not expect to gain the prize, but still he thought, "there's nothing like trying."

In about a week afterwards, a gentleman arrived at the carpenter's shop and inquired if an architect by the name of Washington Wilberforce lived there.

"No," said the carpenter, "no architect; but I have got an apprentice by that name."

"Let's see him," said the gentleman.

The young man was summoned and informed that his plan had been accepted, and that the two thousand dollars were his. The gentleman then said that the boy must put up the building, and his employer was so proud of his success that he gave him his time and let him go.

The studious young carpenter became one of the first architects in the country. He made a fortune, and stands high in the estimation of everybody; while his fellow apprentice can hardly earn food for himself and family by his daily labor.

A Story for the Little Folks.

One afternoon last winter, as Miss Grey reached the schoolhouse, she saw in the entry a great rough boy, who went to another school, holding two of her best scholars by the shoulders, and seeming to feel as though doing something very wonderful. John, the larger of the two boys, seemed very angry, and was scolding and struggling with all his might, while Willie, though crying, stood very quietly.

The boys did not see Miss Grey until she said, "Well Amos." The larger boy looked around, saying,

"Yer see, here's two o' yer boys been fighting, and I'm a holdin' of 'em till you come."

"You may release them," said the teacher, and they very gladly followed her into the schoolhouse, leaving Amos to go about his business. After ringing the bell for the children to be seated, Miss Grey said,

"Now John and Willie may come and tell me what has happened."

John's eyes were still flashing, and his hands were tightly clinched, while Willie, to the surprise of all, was still crying. This was unusual, for he was a brave, manly boy, and never cried for trifles. So the teacher asked—

"Willie, why are you crying?"

"My head aches," was his reply.

And then Miss Grey noticed that his thick, curly hair was matted with blood. Some water and a sponge were quickly brought, and upon washing away the blood a large bruise showed itself. After this was properly cared for, the teacher turned to John and said,

"John, you may tell me all about it."

"Why, said John, still looking as if he was not ready to give up his fight, "the boys were playing ball and Frank Barrows threw it away down the street, and Bill—"

"John!" said Miss Grey.

John fidgetted a little under her earnest look, and then went on—

"And Willie and I both started for it. I got to it first, and just as I stooped to pick it up Willie pushed me down."

"What then?" inquired the teacher.

John's face flushed and his eye fell, as he said,

"I hit him a lick."

"Did you make that bruise?"

"Yes'm, I guess so."

"Did Willie strike back?"

"No, ma'am, he doubled up his fist all ready, but I guess he thought he couldn't beat me."

"Willie, you pushed John down, did you?"

"Yes, ma'am," and Willie's clear, honest eyes were raised to his teacher's; "but I did not mean to. I stubbed my toe and fell against him, and as he was stooping, it pushed him down on his face."

"What did you do when John struck you?"

"I had a great mind to strike too, but I thought of something, and then I told him I was sorry I hurt him," said Willie.

"Why was it necessary for Amos to hold you?"

"I didn't think there was any need of it;" and he half laughed, in spite of his aching head. "But he took John in one hand and me in the other, and kept telling us to 'quit,' or he'd thrash us both. I am sorry if I hurt John by falling against him, for I really did not mean to."

"Yes he did, too," interrupted John, angrily; "he wanted Frank to think he was a faster runner than I, and was mad because I beat."

"You may sit down," said the teacher; "and John, I wish you to think the matter all over, remembering Willie's explanation, which I believe to be the true one, and at recess you may tell me who has been to blame."

The boys sat at the same desk, so John turned his back to Willie, and getting as far from him as possible, took up a book and pretended to be studying very hard. Presently he wished for a pencil and remembered that he had left his upon the teacher's table. He raised his hand and asked for the pencil, but a class was reciting and Miss Grey wished no one to cross the room until the class was seated.

"May I lend him mine?" asked Willie, and noticing the glance of approval which accompanied the permission to do as he wished, selected his best pencil and placed it before John."

"Take it, John," said Miss Grey, as she saw he did not seem to notice it. John picked it up, but instead of using it, began turning it over and looking at it as if it was some strange thing he had never seen before. His teacher was watching him, and soon she saw a tear roll down his cheek, then another and another; at last he laid his head down upon his desk and sobbed aloud. Miss Grey went to him, and laying her hand on his head, asked,

"What is the matter?"

John sobbed out, "I am sorry I struck Willie."

"Would you like to tell him so?"

"Yes'm," and the sobs almost choked him as he turned to Willie and said, "Please forgive me, Willie; I am sorry I struck you. I might have known you did not mean to do it."

Willie put his curly head so close to John's that Miss Grey did not hear his answer, but John's changed face showed that he was forgiven. "Now, Willie," said his teacher, "will you tell us what that 'something' was of which you thought when you was tempted to strike John?"

He hesitated a moment, then said, gravely, "It was that Bible verse you gave us the other day: 'He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city.'"

The tears came into Miss Gray's eyes as she said:

"God bless you, my dear boy, and help you always to remember his words when tempted to sin."—*Exchange.*

THE wire, the thirteenth of an inch in thickness, sustains thirty-four pounds.

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Thursday Morning, August 1, 1867.

Office: N. E. corner of Front and Clay Sts.

Attainable Unity.

It must be true that accordingly as the whole body of Christian believers are led by the Holy Spirit, so will the unity which is an especial and most precious fruit of its influence, be manifest among them. No individual Christian is ever sensible of a special accession of spiritual life and devotedness, without at the same time being conscious of an intenser longing for that sacred unity of all true believers which the Divine Word enjoins, and which he deeply feels is essential to a full realization of the spiritual power of Christ's elect in the world. The unessential differences of evangelical sects at such times have an aspect so purely human, so obviously the product of man's weakness, of his defects in knowledge, his prejudices, his lack of perfect charity and catholicity, that while the glow and cheer of his new moral triumph remains, he is ready to stretch forth a warm, fraternal hand to his fellow disciple, of whatever name. This sympathetic and fraternal sentiment is one to be cherished with holy assiduity when present, to be sought for with deep longing and earnest prayer when consciously wanting.

There is nothing utopian or visionary in such a conclusion. The unity we seek is that of devout faith and love toward the Lord our God; of holy obedience to his ever impelling will; of absorbing devotion to his work of human redemption. It is taking our places as true soldiers in the advancing army of the Great Captain of our salvation. An entire unity of intellectual conception of all religious truth, a complete, universal acceptance of any one system of polity, or of devotional forms, an utter freedom from prepossessions and partiality—these things are not to be expected in our day, if ever in man's earthly condition. But the higher unity of mutual faith, purpose, and effort, under the rule and power of one Lord and one Kingdom—this is possible, and, by the Savior's own words, is made obligatory upon us, and may be wrought in us without delay when we will yield ourselves to the influences of the unifying Spirit.

Straws in English Currents.

Sundry unpleasant rumors have been put in circulation, touching the Queen of England. An English journal of unflinching loyalty and of staunch character remarked lately: "No Sovereign has ever done so much to make the English people in love with royalty; yet no Sovereign has done so much to show that we could do without it." Is not that a most significant, as it is a most epigramatic remark?

According to the *Record*, the extreme "evangelical" journal in the established Church, the new Commission on Ritualism is made up of eleven "extreme ritualists," five High Churchmen, whose sympathies are in the same direction, and thirteen others from whom better things are hoped. Only one representative of the "evangelical" wing is on the Commission, Rev. Henry Venn. The Commission will be likely to play into the hands of the ritualists.

The union of Baptists and Congregationalists in England, is urged the more earnestly now, because of the apparent certainty that the Church of England must come under the control either of Ritualism or of Liberalism. The watchword is, Let them who stand on the common ground of a free, local, independent, pure Church of Christ, stand together!

In one of the Congregational churches in England, one Sunday, seven children were baptized on the faith of their parents, and eleven children, whose parents were Baptists, were dedicated without baptism.

It sounds a little odd to American ears to hear Mr. Spurgeon talking in a public speech of his having the gout, "and a horribly painful thing it is." We do not remember hearing any American minister allude to such a disability. NOV-ANGLUS.

Oregon Letter.

ASTORIA, Oregon, July 23, '67.

EDITOR PACIFIC:—

The Congregational Association of Oregon, which met at Oregon City the 20th of June, was a meeting of deeper interest than usual. Some of the brethren came up with hearts all aglow from the warm spirit of revival meetings in their churches. Prayer-meetings were held at five and at eight o'clock, A.M.—seasons of precious interest to all who attended them—full, refreshing, overflowing with heavenly influences and blessings.

The subjects most considered during the session were Reports of the different Churches, Home and Foreign Missions, The Sabbath, How to obtain a better supply of Ministers, The Bible Society and Temperance.

An interval of time was allowed for the meeting of the North Ministerial Association, at which Brother C. A. Huntington was examined and licensed to preach. Bro. H. is a man of middle age, a graduate, and at present employed as Clerk in the Indian Department at Olympia, W. T.

For years he has been in the habit of reading sermons to congregations deprived of the labors of a minister, until latterly he resolved to try reading his own, and has been preaching acceptably as a layman in Olympia and vicinity. The brethren were glad to recognize in him the sterling qualities of an independent character, a sound faith, a cultivated intellect, a warm heart, and promise of usefulness in the sacred calling. On Friday evening he preached an able discourse on Indian affairs, from the text, "No man cared for my soul."

Returning home, we tarried over Sabbath at Monticello, W. T., preaching twice in the school-house there, and once at Freeport—two miles above—in the afternoon.

Glad to get home again to the invigorating sea breezes, and to our appointed work, we have for almost three weeks, been holding daily prayer meetings, to seek God's blessing and the outpourings of the Holy Spirit.

As yet they are sparsely attended, the number present ranging from six to twenty-five, but we feel that the blessing has not been withholden from the few who have met.

How kind was our Savior to make special promise in favor of the *few*, the *two or three* who should meet, the *little flock*, knowing that these would have greater need for encouragement!

Christians now express their anxiety for a deeper Christian experience. Some have asked prayers for unconverted friends, and our united testimony is that these meetings have strengthened our faith and our determination to labor more faithfully for the Master.

Occasionally those come in who are not accustomed to meet with us. Many of the sailors, when allowed to come ashore, spend their time in the saloons. But one sailor has come to the meetings, and his testimony helps to confirm our faith in the wondrous grace of God.

Last evening we prayed specially for the unconverted. We talked together of our right to expect that God would hear us in their behalf. Instances were brought up of remarkable answers to such prayer. We asked one and another if they had personal knowledge of cases illustrating our subject.

When we came to our sailor friend, he arose and said:

"Yes, I thank God that I myself am a witness to these things, and a monument of divine mercy in answer to prayer. I was converted at sea, thousands of miles from home. God's Spirit awakened and troubled me, and when I, in my wickedness, tried to shake it off and forget, he would not let me rest. I then read and prayed, and determined to serve God at all events, though it was a great trial on account of the ridicule of my shipmates. But there on the ship, I found my Savior, and when I arrived in Boston, I found that at the same time that I was converted, my mother and sister had been meeting together to pray for me."

The cutter *Jo. Lane*, Capt. C. M. Scammon, U. S. R. M., sent hither to protect the revenue and interests of the Custom House, lies at anchor a few hundred yards from our place of worship. We find the Captain a man of genial, social nature, and possessing the qualities of a gentleman.

By invitation, a large number of the citizens visited his ship on the Fourth of July, where the neatness and order of its arrangement, and the gentlemanly conduct of its officers and men, won the respect and admiration of all. The men are orderly, well disciplined, and, what is better, some of them are Christians.

One day I took the liberty of asking the Captain if they were any the worse for their religion.

"No," he replied, "they are all the better for it, and the more of it the better."

We have similar testimony from Capt. James, commander of the fortifications at Fort Stevens. The Captain himself was converted during the war, and is an earnest, zealous Christian. He told me that when Gen. O. O. Howard first attempted to carry out his religious convictions of honesty and right towards God and man in the army, he frequently came in collision with officers who ridiculed the idea that such a thing could be done in the field and the camp; but that it was found before the close of the war that his religion did not interfere with his efficiency as an officer, and that his views were comprehensive enough for all emergencies, and he was none the less needed or reliable because he was a Christian. Capt. James has fitted up one of the buildings of the Fort for a place of worship, where services are held as often as a minister can be obtained.

We have preached there twice within three months, to an attentive congregation of soldiers. We felt, as he kindly took us through the Fort and soldiers' quarters, as we observed the great respect they paid him, and the kindness with which he treated them; as we saw the fine library he had been the means of procuring for them; and when we were informed that he banished ardent spirits from the Fort altogether, thus making his whole garrison a temperance society, that many of the evils of military life, in its effect upon the moral character, are mitigated by the grace of God reigning in the heart of the commanding officer.

The foundation walls of our proposed church edifice are up, and we have ventured to let the contract, trying to look up with faith and say: "Build thou, O God, the walls of Jerusalem." D. B. G.

International Courtesies vs. Sacred Proprieties.

Our church-going citizens were seriously disturbed last Sunday, during divine service, by the salutes fired at noon at Alcatraz, by order of Gen. McDowell, and on board the revenue cutter *Wyanda*, by order of Gen. Miller. The Navy, which it is said has an excellent rule, not to fire salutes on Sunday, was decorously silent on the occasion.

We know that those who follow the profession of arms, are sometimes compelled by circumstances to perform acts at variance with the ordinary rules of morality, and find their apology therefor, in the necessity that is laid upon them. But how in time of peace, the invasion of the quiet and sanctity of the Lord's day, and the general disturbing of worshipping congregations, by the firing of heavy guns, can be justified; how the disrespect thus put upon the day, the religious observance of which is vitally connected with our Christian civilization, can be satisfactorily explained, is more than we can comprehend. Such an occurrence is to be deprecated, and we trust in future avoided, both for reasons of the highest sanction, and in courtesy to the feelings of the better portion of our citizens.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE CHRIST OF THE APOSTLES' CREED; The Voice of the Church against Arianism, Strauss, and Renan. By Rev. W. A. Scott, D.D. New York, Randolph. C. Beach.

That part of the Apostle's Creed which relates to the person and work of Christ is here made the text for a large and valuable volume. The work is a new and quite fresh contribution to the vindicatory literature of the present day. There is no attempt to give a picture of Christ, or in any way to present him before us living, speaking, acting. This is done in the Gospels, and no better portraiture of Jesus can be had than that which the evangelists have sketched with the simplicity of true eloquence. In the volume before us, while the range of discussion is very wide, yet, according to the plan followed, the attention is necessarily devoted mainly to the death rather than the life of our Lord, and to the events immediately preceding and following his death. But these are all of vital interest, and many of them have been heretofore somewhat neglected in the haste to construct philosophical arguments in defense of miracles, or to maintain the external proofs of Christianity.

These dissertations have a popular cast, which ought to open the door to their wide circulation, for they contain what large numbers of private Christians—Sunday School teachers and others—vainly seek in popular commentaries.

Ministers will turn first to the Appendix, which in a very condensed form, meets the chief points on which Strauss' mythic theory is based. It traces also, with rapid pen, the connection between the skepticisms of to-day and the heresies of the early centuries, and maintains, with the vigor of a man in earnest, the historic verity of positive Christianity. The entire subject is treated with remarkable clearness of expression and decided manliness of tone.

The view given of "Christ's descent into Hell" will commend itself to the judgment of most readers. The argument on the resurrection is quite full and valuable and conclusive in its bearings on the important doctrine of our own resurrection.

The concise statements of the Apostles' Creed thus expanded into four hundred pages of rich and suggestive matter are made more than ever valuable, and the Christ of that ancient symbol is seen to be the very Christ of Scripture. The book may be commended to the candid perusal of those who are wont to abuse all creeds and catechisms.

A COMMENTARY ON THE HOLY SCRIPTURES: &c. By John Peter Lange, in connection with a number of eminent European Divines. Translated from the German, and edited, etc., by Philip Schaff, in connection with American Divines of various evangelical denominations. Vol. IX. of the New Testament, containing the Epistles General of James, Peter, John and Jude. New York, Chas. Scribner & Co. 1867. Royal, 8 vo; pp. 532. San Francisco, A. Roman & Co.

The publication of this ample Commentary on the Scriptures, goes steadily forward. Four volumes have now been issued. We infer that ten volumes will complete the New Testament. Four writers have been employed to prepare the present volume, Lange himself, and Van Osterzee commenting upon James, G. F. C. Fromüller upon Peter and Jude, and Karl Braune upon John. The translation has been executed by an Episcopal rector in Lancaster, Penn, Dr. J. I. Mombert. Dr. Mombert has done much more than translate the original. His initial "M." appears, it is almost safe to say, thousands of times, making additional suggestions and corrections.

This Commentary, as it comes to the English reader, is loaded like a great steamship, conveying troops and supplies in time of war. Every available space is filled, and the space is enormous. What cannot be found in these pages, on the interpretation of a passage of Scripture or on topics collateral to that interpretation, would seem to be not worth the knowing. We are astonished at the amount of learning and labor brought to the great task. To tell the truth, we find ourselves querying whether there is not so "much" of this "learning," as to "make" one—perplexed. This work has an incidental value, for it gives another, among many evidences accumulating in our generation, that the drift of German scholarship is now toward, not, as formerly, heavily against the evangelical interpretation of the Bible. Besides the exegisis of the inspired text, we have given, elaborate introductions to the several books of Scripture, a full catalogue of the books which men have written concerning them, excursus upon difficult questions, copious extracts from eminent preachers, a series of Homiletical hints on every passage. The only wonder is that in a commentary, bristling with Greek words and even with long Latin quotations, there should not be given also the Greek Text. But the variations from the received text and from the current translation, are noted with carefulness and ullness. The light furnished by Tischendorf's Sinaitic manuscript, is let in through many a chink. Many other men have labored in order to the publication of this book, "and we have entered into their labors."

For the Pacific.

Christian Convention, July 23d.

The Christian Convention, called under the auspices of the Ministerial Union, convened in Calvary Church on the twenty-third of July, and was called to order by Rev. E. C. Bissell.

The following persons were elected as officers throughout the sitting of the Convention: Chairman, Rev. Jas. Eells, D.D.; Vice Presidents, Rev. J. B. Hill and L. B. Benchley; Secretaries, Rev. M. M. Gibson and J. F. Pope.

Dr. Eells on taking the chair, led the Convention in devotional exercises. These continued for half an hour, then the discussion on the first topic—"A Daily Union Prayer Meeting,"—was opened by Rev. J. A. Benton. Drs. Scudder and Briggs, Revs. McMonagle, Seymour, Rowell, and others participating. Upon the close of the remarks on this subject, the following resolution was presented and adopted.

Resolved, That is the sense of this Convention that steps should be taken at once to revive the Union Noonday Prayer Meeting in this city, and that we all pledge ourselves to do what in us lies to maintain it.

Rev. J. B. Hill led in the discussion of the next subject—"Family Prayer,"—and was followed by Revs. Bissell, Pierson, Briggs, Harker, Gibson, and Mr. Peters. This important duty was presented in its various phases and insisted upon with much earnestness.

Adjourned till 3 P.M.

AFTERNOON.

Convention was opened promptly at 3 o'clock, and the half hour's devotional exercises were led by the Chairman, after which the Rev. Dr. Briggs was called upon to open the discussion on the third topic—"Christian Unity and its Legitimate Fruits." This subject was entered into with considerable spirit by several speakers, who followed in short addresses. The time was by far too short for a full discussion upon any of the subjects presented by the committee.

Next in order came the fourth topic to be considered by the Convention—"Preaching to the Non-church-going population of the City." Rev. E. G. Beckwith led in the remarks, but want of time cut short the consideration of this vitally important subject, especially to this city.

Adjourned till 7:45 P.M.

EVENING SESSION.

After the usual half hour in devotional exercises, Rev. Dr. Scudder proceed to address the Convention on the topic selected for this session—"The Missionary Work of the Individual Churches." The body of the church was quite well filled with a very attentive audience, and much interest was exhibited by both the speakers and hearers. Revs. Messrs. McMonagle, Harker, Dr. Haynes, Dr Briggs, Skinner, Dr. Eells, and Mr. Brown, participated in the discussion.

Mr. Stowe, after addressing the Convention, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That a committee of twelve (half ministers and half laymen) be appointed under the direction of the Ministerial Union, and authorized to take the matter of the Missions of the Individual Churches of San Francisco, under consideration, and to report a practical plan to carry out that mission.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

COASTWISE.

Correspondence.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9th, 1867.

REV. A. B. EARLE:

Esteemed Brother:—At the regular meeting of the San Francisco Ministerial Union, held at the residence of Rev. Dr. Cheney, May 6th, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered to be sent to you, duly certified by the officers of the meeting:

Whereas, This Union, one year ago, entered upon the consideration of our duty as gospel ministers, to the masses of this city who are unreached by the gospel; which consideration resulted in calling to this coast the Rev. A. B. Earle to labor as an evangelist; and,

Whereas, The labors of Mr. Earle have been most signally blessed of God, in promoting revivals of religion, and in leading sinners to the Saviour; and,

Whereas, There is the fullest reason to believe that the continuance of his labors here would be productive of great good to the cause of evangelical religion; therefore

Resolved: That we gratefully recognize the guiding hand and abounding mercy of our Heavenly Father, in leading his servant hither and in giving him so great success in his chosen sphere of labor, and that we express to Mr. Earle our full and cordial approbation of his labors in this city and on the coast.

Resolved: That we earnestly invite Mr. Earle to prolong his stay on the coast, at least another season, to labor with such church or churches as may invite him, in city or country, resuming his labors here as soon as may be after completing his present engagements and securing to himself a suitable season of relaxation and rest.

A. L. STONE, Chairman.

H. A. SAWTELLE, Secretary.

SANTA CRUZ, CAL., July 12, 1867.

TO THE SAN FRANCISCO MINISTERIAL UNION:

My Esteemed Brethren:—In reply to your invitation to me to prolong my labors another season on this coast, I will say: It is a source of great comfort to me, to know that my labors among you have been acceptable and resulted in some good to the cause so dear to us all.

I feel the more honored by your invitation, when I remember that the San Francisco Ministerial Union embraces eight or nine religious denominations, and about forty of the ablest ministers of the gospel on this coast.

Although I have preached five hundred sermons among you, and eleven different denominations have labored with me in these meetings, in California, Oregon and Nevada, yet all has been pleasant and harmonious, as we have aimed at one object, and that has been a revival of religion in the churches.

Nothing would afford me more pleasure than to continue my labors another year on this coast, aided by your prayers and wise counsels.

I will make your request a subject of special and earnest prayer, and ask you to do the same, and in the meantime will return to my eastern home and rest a few months, and, if duty requires, will return and resume my labors on this interesting field in the Fall.

Very respectfully,

Yours in the Gospel,

A. B. EARLE.

INSTALLATION.—The Rev. Rich'd Wylie was installed pastor over the First Presbyterian Church, Napa, on Sunday, the 21st inst.

The different parts were sustained as follows: Rev. James Eells, D.D., of the First Presbyterian Church, S. F., preached the Sermon, from Acts 20: 24; Rev. P. V. Veeder, of the City College, S. F., and a former pastor of the church, presided and proposed the usual questions as well as delivered the charge to the people. The charge to the pastor elect was given by Rev. I. S. Wylie, of San Jose.

The friends of this interesting church will be pleased to learn that a gratifying degree of prosperity attends her present condition, awakening the hope that a kind Providence has many and enduring blessings in store for both people and pastor.

Rev. P. G. Buchanan, lately pastor of the Congregational Church in Stockton, took his departure for the Eastern States on the last steamer. We regret to lose veteran laborers in the ministry from our State.

Rev. J. T. Wills, of Copperopolis, will shortly resign his pastoral charge there on account of his impaired health. His people give him up very reluctantly. We learn that he will remain in the State, hoping to find physical benefit from a change of place.

The First Congregational Church of Los Angeles was organized on Sunday, July 21st. It will be under the pastoral care of Rev. Alexander Parker. Rev. J. A. Johnson, of Santa Barbara, and Rev. B. F. Crosby assisted in the organization.

Rev. J. G. Fackler received to the Central Presbyterian Church, in this city, last Sunday, ten young persons, on profession of their faith.

The Folsom Street Presbyterian Church was organized in this city last Sunday, with appropriate services. About thirty persons were expected to unite in its formation. It has a flourishing Sunday School connected with it. Rev. F. Fox is laboring in connection with this enterprise.

On the 22d ult., was organized, the Southern Association of California, with Rev. J. A. Johnson for Moderator, and Rev. A. Parker for Secretary. Annual and semi-annual meetings to be held the first trip of the steamer in September and March. The next meeting is to be held in Santa Barbara.

Rev. Mr. Blake, Military Chaplain, offers to preach freely to the people of Prescott, Arizona. The *Miner* says: "Mr. Blake has proved a faithful and consistent clergyman, and the community owe it to him heartily to support his efforts to sustain public worship and observance of the Sabbath.

The Congregational Church in Stockton forwarded by the last steamer a unanimous call to Rev. Jas. A. Daly, now traveling in Europe, to become their pastor. This church is in a united and hopeful state, and anticipates great prosperity in connection with the labors of its pastor elect.

A Congregational Church was organized in Poland, San Joaquin Co., on Sunday, July 28th. It is composed of ten members, all of them heads of families, and is under the ministerial care of Rev. J. J. Powell.

Rev. S. Bristol, of Brandon, Wis., is expected to leave for California, in October, with the intention of locating in San Juan.

There is still a good degree of religious interest existing at Lockford.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN.

THE OHIO CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE held its meeting in Columbus. It passed some earnest resolutions in favor of the Temperance cause, recognized the *Congregationalist and Recorder* as *the only* metropolitan journal, faithfully representing Congregational principles and polity, and expressed deep interest in the movements in Chicago and New York, for the establishment of papers properly representing the denomination. A resolution offered by Dr. Storrs, of Cincinnatti, and adopted, was the following:

"*Resolved*, That a Committee of three be appointed to confer with the Congregationalists of our country, and with the different missionary and benevolent societies, mainly supported by our denomination, and by which its contributions are chiefly administered, devising and reporting as soon as practicable, some plan by which their anniversaries and operations shall be brought into effective connection with the denomination."

Revs. H. M. Storrs, Cincinnatti; I. W. Andrews, Marietta; and A. M. Richardson, East Cleveland, were appointed the Committee.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUT.—The statistical returns of this body for 1866, show a net increase of 2,156 members. It adopted seven theses on the subject of church music, the first and last of which are as follows:

1. The service of *song* in public worship being no less important than that of *prayer*, requires of all who participate in it, a devout and serious frame of mind, sincere religious emotions and such vocal culture as shall enable them to express those emotions in musical sounds, while they make melody in their hearts to the Lord.

7. The legitimate uses of music in the house of the Lord, while affording ample scope for the employment of the highest gifts, do nevertheless exclude all such choir performances (whether introduced as voluntary opening pieces or in connection with other parts of the service) as are unintelligible to congregations and not conducive to devotional feeling.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—For nearly half a century, the chief work of The American Sunday School Union has been to gather into schools on the Lord's Day, such children as are willing to be instructed in the Bible. The Union being made up of Christians of different denominations, is not acting for any sect. The schools it establishes and the books it publishes teach only what the Bible teaches, and as plainly as the Bible teaches it.

There are now between eighty and ninety missionaries in the service, who are paid by contributions from schools, churches and individuals. It is especially and mainly the object of the Society to save the souls of children from death, and to qualify them for the higher and holier service of God, by personal effort and by oral instruction.

Its library now embraces about 1,200 volumes of select and choice reading. And not only *books*, but in accordance with the tastes of the times for periodical literature, it publishes two periodicals: *The Sunday School World*, for teachers, and *The Child's World*, for the children—strictly religious and moral papers.

The aggregate results of its operations are as follows: New schools organized, 1,671; containing teachers, 10,559; scholars, 67,204; schools visited and aided, 6,090; teachers, 45,175; scholars, 351,485; families visited, 35,924; miles traveled, 314,410; Scriptures distributed, 9,821; books and other requisites given to Sunday Schools, $15,331.98; total schools organized, visited and aided, 7,761; teachers in do., 55,734; scholars in do., 418,689. Amount of contributions and legacies received during the year, $98,727.64. Expenditures, $108,833.25; being an excess of expenditures over receipts of $10,105.61.

Mr. Peters is now laboring as a missionary for the American Sunday School Union in our own State.

A THRIVING CHURCH.—The eighth anniversary of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, was celebrated June 9th. Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, D.D., stated in his discourse on the occasion, that $52,000 had been raised by the church the past year for benevolent purposes, and during the eight years of his pastorate $200,000 has been contributed. The membership at his installation in 1859 was about 300; it is now 513, showing an increase of over 200, or an average of 25 a year. The total number of the members received since the organization of the church in 1833, is 1,967—704 on profession, and 1,173 by letter.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION IN SCOTLAND.—The Free Church of Scotland voted, on the thirty-first of May—346 to 120—in favor of uniting with the United Presbyterians. The latter body is nearly as large as the Free Church, from which it differs principally in stronger opposition to church establishments.

The Catholic Bishop of Mentz has written and published a work entitled "Germany after the war of 1866." He is not at all complimentary to Louis Napoleon. He compares him to Judas Iscariot, and says he done more to shake the chair of St. Peter than any other Christian prince in history.

The American Missionary Association has purchased for $19,000, the wood farm of "Little Scotland," on Hampton Creek. It contains 150 acres. It is the design to put in operation there a training school for colored teachers.

An unusual event recently occurred at Ashfield, Mass. Rev. David Pease, eighty-three years of age, administered the ordinance of baptism to John Williams, seventy-eight years of age, before a large number of people.

It is contemplated to build a new Congregational church in Canandaigua, N. Y., worth about $60,000, on the site of the old one.

Rev. W. B. Wright, of Chicago, has received a call to the pastorate of the Berkely St. Church in Boston, recently vacated by the Rev. H. M. Dexter.

The American Tract Society, Boston, is not to have its character altered. The Committee to whom the subject was referred, decided against the proposed change.

In the Second Baptist Church, Chicago, is a remarkable Bible class of 350 members, taught by an intelligent and earnest Christian layman.

106 conversions took place in his class last year.

Mr. Trevor and Mr. Colgate, a firm well known in Wall Street, N. Y., are erecting a house of worship in Yonkers, at their own expense. It will cost about $100,000.

Rev. Charles Beecher, of Georgetown, Mass., has asked a dismission with the design of laboring among the blacks in Florida. Mrs. Stowe, his sister, has purchased a large plantation there.

Rev. I. E. Dwinell occupied his old pulpit at the South Church in Salem, Mass., June 23d, to the great gratification of the congregation.

A gracious revival is reported at Augusta, Ill. More than 150 persons have been converted.

The Union Conference of Maine protests against the unchristian and infidel liberalism of *The Independent*, and advise the withdrawal from it of the countenance of the people of that conference.

At a late Sunday School Convention in Zenia, Ohio, 2,500 schools, with an aggregate of 250,000 scholars were represented, and reported 10,000 conversions during the year.

The Congregational churches of Vermont have received to membership during the past year, 1,084 persons.

The net increase of members is 629. Whole number of members in 190 churches, 17,546.

NEWS SUMMARY.

CITY ITEMS.

PUBLIC DEBATE.—A public discussion, upon Bible revision, and the merits of the new version published by the American Bible Union, between the Rev. F. Buell and the Rev. Mr. Buckbee, will be held, at Calvary Church, in the evenings of August 6th, 8th, and 9th, 1867.

The Union and Democratic leaders are prosecuting the political campaign with great energy. There is much enthusiasm displayed on both sides. The Democrats are building hopes upon the defection in the Union ranks, which we believe the sober judgment of loyal men will disappoint. Is not our "*independent press*" more anxious to preserve its own character for consistency than to promote the success of the loyal party in our State? The national cause can not afford to lose one jot of State influence till all the great issues of the day are rightfully and irrevocably settled.

A DAY OF SAD RECORD.—Two persons committed suicide in this city on Tuesday last. A man named N. J. Tose hung himself. Another man, well known to our old citizens—C. J. Hopkins—shot himself through the head in a gunsmith's store.

There were also two sudden deaths the same day.

A new Warehouse of great capacity, is being built adjacent to the North Point Warehouse. Its dimensions are 137½ feet frontage, 300 feet depth, and 17 feet height. It will be thoroughly built at a cost of $130,000.

A Cooperative Union has been formed in this city, for the purpose of carrying on a general trade, buying and selling merchandise, &c.

Capital stock, $50,000. Number of shares, 2,500. H. F. Williams and four others, Trustees.

A contract for building two sections of the Sea Wall, has been let to A. H. Houston for the sum of $350,000. Mr. H. is a well known and energetic contractor.

THE BIEDEMAN LAND SALE.—One of the most important auction sales of real estate ever held in this city took place in Platt's Hall on the 24th ult.—that of the Biedeman estate by Maurice Dore & Co. The aggregate of sales amounted to $560,000.

PACIFIC COAST.

Abijah McCall, the defaulting Treasurer of Santa Clara county, has been convicted of embezzlement, and sentenced to two years imprisonment.

ATROCITY AT OAKLAND POINT.—A most shocking attempt was made to murder a Mr. Saufly and his wife, in the night while they were sleeping in their bed. Both received very severe wounds in the face, believed to have been caused by a long and very sharp bowie knife. They were aroused by the blows dealt them, and Mrs S. is reported to have seen four white men in the room. She called out for help and the Chinaman who slept in the house ran to her assistance. The assassins fled, fearing detection.

Mr. S. was known to have $1,200 in gold in his house, and this is believed to have been the motive of this horrid attack.

A party of Californians, engaged in salmon fishing at Oak Point, Columbia, have put up this season over 100,000 cans of salmon, in one pound cans, by a secret process of their own. The fish put up in this manner are considered a delicious and favorite dish with epicures, and command a good price. They have also put up 3,000 barrels of salmon for the California markets.

Horace Hawes, Esq., of San Mateo, announces himself as an independent candidate for Senator for the counties of San Francisco and San Mateo. Mr. Hawes has done good service for the State heretofore, in the same capacity, and if exceptions to the rule of supporting regular nominees are allowable, Mr. Hawes may claim to be one.

NEVADA, July 27.—R. H. Farquhar, County Clerk and Union candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court, was killed this morning in the Court House by an explosion of gas. He and his brother, George Farquhar, opened the office about nine o'clock, and George remarked to Robert that he must have left the gas turned on in the vault, as he smelled it very strong. They then opened the vault door, went inside, and George picked up a match and lighted it, when a tremendous explosion occurred, blowing out the windows of the Clerk's office and cracking the Court House walls. R. H. Farquhar was terribly burned and lived but a few minutes. George was knocked senseless, and his face and hands severely burned, but his injuries are not considered dangerous. The clock in the Clerk's office stopped at eleven minutes to nine, indicating the exact moment of the explosion. The whole community is shocked by the occurrence. The deceased leaves a wife and two children.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A pardon has been issued in the case of General Longstreet, upon the application of a number of prominent individuals, including those of General Grant and other prominent officers of the army, with several Senators and Representatives, many of whom were also personally applicants for the pardon.

Prof. T. C. Upham has closed his connection with Bowdoin College. He has been Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy there for forty-two years.

A United States cruiser, lately from the African Coast, reports that the slave trade is entirely broken up, and that there are no slavers on the coast.

The surplus of the wheat harvest in Georgia, it is estimated, will reach ten million bushels.

The census shows the large excess of 230,000 more males than females in the United States.

Mr. Lord, upon whose property the famous Lord bond robbery was commited, lately received, from an unknown source, $1,200,000 worth of the bonds stolen from him. This leaves a deficit of $90,000 still missing.

Fletcher Harper reports an income of $307,000; Bennett, of the *Herald*, $119,000; Robert Bonner, $200,000; Greeley, $87,000; Bryant, $81,000.

The Republican State Convention of Iowa nominated Samuel Merritt for Governor and declared in favor of universal suffrage.

New York City spends $400,000 annually for cut flowers.

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

ALBANY, July 24.—In the Constitutional Convention a proposition to give suffrage to all male citizens eighteen years of age was rejected, as also a proposition to compel voters to be able to read and write after 1869, and others looking to female suffrage and restricted negro suffrage.

COLUMBUS (S. C.), July 24.—At the Union Republican Convention, to-day, sixty delegates were present, representing sixteen districts. A guard was present from General Burton's command for the protection of the Convention.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Captain Pestchouff, of the Russian navy, arrived to-day. He is commissioned as special envoy to hand over the newly acquired territory of Russian America.

A Washington special says Meade is designated to succeed Sheridan when the President is ready to move in the matter.

The President sees no present necessity of issuing a proclamation against filibusters.

NASHVILLE, July 25.—A dreadful riot is reported at Rogersville, East Tennessee. At a political meeting, Etheridge the Conservative candidate for Governor was speaking, when he was interrupted by a radical who pronounced his statements a lie. Etheridge retorted, and a shot was fired at him. The firing became general and over thirty persons were wounded.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—So much of the new postal convention between the United States and Great Britain as relates to international newspapers, books, and printed materials, goes into effect October 1st. The reduced charges on international letters sent open in the mails to Great Britain for countries beyond, goes into effect on the 1st of July.

The U. S. Vice Consul at Havana has notified the State Department that a cargo of coolies may be shortly expected at New Orleans, contrary to law. He has reason to believe an extensive scheme is on foot to introduce coolies in the United States.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—An Omaha special says that seventy-five Indians attacked the surveying party of the Union Pacific Railroad, on Bitter Creek, on the 22d, and mortally wounded P. T. Brown, engineer, in charge of the party. Brown died on the 23d.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The President has appointed Generals Sherman, Harney and Terry members of the Indian Commission. The Indian Bureau will immediately place itself in communication with the members of the Commission.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The *Republican's* special says the Hawaiian Minister has had an interview with Secretary Welles, and desired to know why the American war vessel was stationed at Honolulu.

The *World's* special says the minister replied that their mission was a peaceable one.

The *Tribune's* New York special says the Secretary of the Department advises that work be vigorously pushed on the Northern Pacific Railroad, with a view to a favorable report on the enterprise at the next Congress. General G. R. Spaulding Chief Engineer of the East Division, started from Bayfield, Wisconsin, and is pushing his surveying party into the wilderness.

The cotton crop of Texas is estimated at from 180,000 to 210,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—An order was issued from headquarters to-day, renewing the functions of the Board of Levee Commissioners appointed by Sheridan, and ordering them to commence operations immediately.

Accounts from Tennessee report that there is danger of an outbreak all over the State next Thursday at the election. The Government, for some days past, has been maturing such measures as may preserve the peace. Major General Thomas telegraphed to the President to-day that all the troops in Kentucky are engaged in preserving order in that State, but believes he will be able, with other forces at his command, to prevent riots at Memphis, Nashville, and other large towns. He will go to Memphis to-morrow.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Prof. Charles Anthon, of Columbia College, died to-day, aged seventy-nine years.

The *Herald's* Key West special says that the Havana telegraph cable will be completed about the fourth of August.

The *Herald's* Louisville special says the mortality from cholera at Memphis is fifty per day.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—A dispatch from Ellsworth, Kansas, three miles from Fort Harker, says that among the cases of cholera there on Saturday, five deaths occurred. The town is almost deserted. An Indian raid is expected.

OTTAWA, (C. W.) July 23.—It is reported that the Home Government is about to establish a permanent garrison in British Columbia.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 26.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day, the clause in the suffrage report, disfranchising persons who have been engaged in rebellion against the United States, was struck out.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—The brig *Wm. Roberts*, from Havana, has arrived at Pass Alloutre with 200 coolies on board. Other shipments of small numbers have arrived and are already at work.

Mexican News.

The latest Mexican news says Escobedo is appointed to command the army. Juarez is announced as a candidate for re-election to the Presidency.

The merchants of Mexico have tendered a spontaneous loan of half a million to General Diaz.

The candidates for election, so far as published, are: for President, Juarez; for Judge of the Supreme Court, Jeda. The bodies of Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia have been embalmed.

Santa Anna still continues a prisoner.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Advices per steamer *Persia* state that Orange day, July 12th, passed off quietly in Ireland. There was a demonstration in Belfast, at which 30,000 Orangemen marched in processions through the city. The military and constabulary patroled the town, but there was no disturbance.

A letter of condolence on the death of Maximilian was addressed by Napoleon to the Emperor of Austria, to the following effect:

"I send you expressions of my condolence on the dreadful news of the death of Maximilian. My grief is none the more lively because I feel the responsibility of the painful part I had in this misfortune, but God, who penetrates our hearts, knows that I never had any other object than to extend to those distant places the influence of civilization. In doing this I have found no nobler, or more worthy interpreter than your majesty's unfortunate brother."

LONDON, July 24.—In the House of Lords, last night, the debate on the Reform Bill was resumed. At the conclusion, a motion for the second reading of the bill was carried.

The Commons passed the bill for the abolition of church rates.

It is said that the liabilities of Sir Morton Peto amount to £9,000,000. His assets will not exceed £300,000.

LONDON, July 25.—Omar Pasha reports that the military forces under his command had succeeded in surprising the insurrectionists in Candia, and that the war in that island is now ended.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—The Russian Government has issued orders to its agents in China, recognizing the city of Hankow as a tea port.

LONDON, July 26.—Much caution is shown by capitalists and business men, from the fear of a general war between France and Prussia. Private dispatches from Berlin represent the general opinion there to be that war is certain, and add that Prussia is actively urging forward preparations for such an event.

FLORENCE, July 27.—Ratizi has made an offer to garrison the city of Rome with national troops, to protect it from the threatened attacks of a party under Garibaldi and Mazzini.

VIENNA, July 26.—Napoleon has sent to the King of Prussia, urging him to surrender the Danish Provinces in North Schleswig to Denmark. The Emperor of Austria declined to interfere in the matter.

PARIS, July 29.—The *Moniteur* this morning declares the rumors of war which now prevail without foundation. It says the existing relations of France and all European Powers are eminently peaceful.

LONDON, July 29.—The sincerity of the reported denials put forth in the *Moniteur*, of the war reports now current in Europe, is doubted here.

FIELDS OF DOCK.—The root of the *yellow dock*, so troublesome to farmers, is an effectual alterative and a most valuable medicine. In the neighborhood of Lowell, Doct. J. C. Ayer & Co. have planted fields of it, where they raise many tons at a crop. It is grown like the carrot or beet, in drills, and its quality or properties have been much improved by cultivation. It is one of the ingredients in AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and, we are informed, the extraordinary virtues of this preparation are largely due to the extract of this root that it contains. The Sarsaparilla root, used by this firm, is grown on plantations of their own, in Honduras, to secure an article of superior and wholly reliable quality. One of the reasons for the universally acknowledged superiority of their medicines, may be seen in the watchful care that is used in preparing them.—*Vermont Statesman.*

New countries have wants and habits peculiar to themselves. In our widely extended and sparsely settled territory, medicines ready prepared are more employed, and are in fact a greater necessity than in the old countries. Dr. Ayer's preparations have given the public greater confidence in this class of remedies than had ever been felt before. Physicians instead of discarding them, really favor the use of such ready at-hand antidotes for disease, when they can be depended on. And we wish our readers to know that in publishing J. C. Ayer & Co.'s advertisement, or any others of like reliable character, we think we are furnishing them as useful information as any with which we can fill our columns.—*Louisville Courier.*

VALUABLE AND CONVENIENT.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs. They are of great value for the purposes for which they are designed, while they are usually and pleasantly efficacious, they contain no hurtful ingredients, but may at all times be used with perfect safety.—*Boston Recorder.*

AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is an excellent article for all diseases of children. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, and, by giving health to the child, comforts and rests the mother. During the process of teething its value is inestimable; cures wind colic and griping in the bowels. Hostetter, Smith & Dean, Agents for the Pacific Coast.

MARRIED.

FITCH–STURGES—In this city, July 6th, by Rev. J. A. Benton, Geo. L. Fitch to Anna M. Sturges.

WIARD–COLCORD—In this city, July 25th, by Rev. J. A. Benton, Edward Wiard, of Oakland, to Mary Jane Colcord, of San Francisco.

DIED.

BRAYTON—In this city, July 25, Emma S., wife of Albert P. Brayton, Jr., a native of Patterson, (N. J.) aged 23 years and 10 months.

San Francisco Jobbing Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY DODGE BROS. & CO.,
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Flour, Grain, etc.

Flour, extra, ₱ bbl	5 75	@ 6 00
Do Superfine	5 00	@ 5 25
Corn Meal, ₱ 100 lb	2 50	@ 2 75
Wheat, ₱ 100 lb	1 60	@ 1 80
Oats, ₱ 100 lb	1 20	@ 1 60
Barley, ₱ 100 lb	1 35	@ 1 40
Beans, ₱ lb	— 2	@— 8½
Potatoes, new, per 100 lbs	90	@ 1 00
Hay, ₱ ton	8 00	@12 00
Live Oak Wood, ₱ cord	7 —	@ 8 25
Beef, extra, dressed, ₱ lb	— 8	@— 10
Sheep, dressed, ₱ lb	— 5½	@— 6
Lamb, dressed, ₱ lb	— 10	@— 12
Veal	— 13	@— 14
Hogs, on foot, ₱ lb	— 6	@— 6½
Hogs, dressed, ₱ lb	— 8	@— 9½

Groceries, etc.

Sugar, crushed, ₱ lb	—	@— 15
Do China, ₱ lb	—	@— 12
Coffee, Costa Rica, ₱ lb	— 20	@— —
Do Rio, ₱ lb	— 20	@— —
Tea, Japan, ₱ lb	— 75	@— 100
Do Green, ₱ lb	— 80	@— 1 5
Carolina Rice, ₱ lb	— 10	@— —
China Rice, ₱ lb	— 6	@— 7
Coal Oil, ₱ gall	— 55	@— 65
Candles, ₱ lb	— 21	@— 25
Ranch Butter, ₱ lb	— 25	@— 40
Isthmus do ₱ lb	— 20	@— 30
Cheese, California, ₱ lb	— 12½	@— 13
Eggs, ₱ doz	— 35	@— 37
Lard, ₱ lb	— 12½	@— 13½
Ham and Bacon, ₱ lb	— 13	@— 18
Shoulders, ₱ lb	— 10	@— 13½

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CHRONIC DISEASES *in all their forms* success ully treated, also CANCER, *without cutting* and *without pain*. Humors, Eruptions of the Skin, etc., which have been unsuccessfully dosed by the Old School, are permanently cured by DOCTOR KEITH. In cases of Chronic Weakness, long standing Debility and General Prostration, *a cure is guaranteed*. DOCTOR KEITH is a regular Collegiate and Medical Graduate of the best Institutions of America, and has traveled extensively in England and on the Continent, studying under the most celebrated Surgeons of the Old World. Diseases of WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—Dr. Keith has had 17 years experience in the treatment of diseases peculiar to Women and Children. GENTLEMEN who need the advice of a Skillful Physician will do well to consult *Dr. Keith*. Office, 26 Montgomery street, opposite Lick House, San Francisco.—Office hours:—11 A.M. to 3 P.M. and 7 to 9 P.M. Letters will be answered by return mail. [ap18tf]

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To the Sheriff or any Constable of the City and County of San Francisco:—Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand and seal, and dated at the City and County of San Francisco, on the 10th day of June, A.D. 1867.

JAMES C. PENNIE,
[L. S.] Justice of the Peace for Third Township.
Office, 707 Clay street. je13-8m

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Abbott's American History, "
Mary Gray, "
John Gay, "
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Sunnyside Series,
Oakland Stories,
The Florence Stories,
The Brighthope Series,
Bible Stories for Children,
The Leslie Stories,
The Percy Family,
The Pop Gun Stories—Aunt Fanny
The Mitten Books— " "
The Woodville Stories—Oliver Optic,
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Fireside Library,
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No. 49 BEALE STREET, between Market & Mission.
Stair Rails, Newel Posts and Balusters
MADE TO ORDER,
AND SHIPPED TO ANY PART OF THIS COAST.
my6-1y

REMOVAL.
The Well Known Establishment
....OF....
Lucy & Hymes' Soap Factory,
Beale street, between Mission and Howard,
HAS BEEN REMOVED (AND ENLARGED) TO
BRANNAN STREET, between 8th & 9th.

THE CAPACITY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT IS now the LARGEST on the PACIFIC COAST, and will be in full operation to supply the demand by the 1st of July, 1867.

Office 319 California street.
july26–1yis LUCY & HYMES.

Oakland College School.

THE NEXT TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL commence July 24th.

Circulars may be obtained at the Book Stores in San Francisco, or by addressing

REV. I. H. BRATTON,
july18-1m Principal, 12th St., Oakland.

THE peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists every where.

CRANE & BRIGHAM,
SAN FRANCISCO,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

NOT PILES OF GOLD, NOR YET OF SILVER, so much coveted by all men; but the BLEEDING, BLIND, or EXTERNAL PILES, can be easily and speedily cured by the use of

WOOD'S SUB-POSITORY.

It is a preparation totally distinct from anyting heretofore offered as a remedy for this painful and often fatal complaint. The SUB-POSITORY is neither a pill, powder, wash or salve, and yet it has proved to be a certain Remedy for the Piles. Do not doubt this assertion, or delay testing the truth of it if you are troubled with the Piles—you will not be deceived in it.

Sold at wholesale and retail by J. H. REDINGTON & CO., Nos. 416 and 418 Front Street; GEO. GRISWOLD, corner of Mission and First Streets; OLD FAMILY DRUG STORE, corner Mission and Second Streets; UNITED STATES DRUG STORE, Bush st., between Montgomery and Kearny.

C. WOOD, Proprietor, No. 63 Tehama Street, between First and Second. je12-3m

CENTURY PLANT,
—OR—
GREAT AMERICAN ALOE!

NOW IN THE FIRST STAGES OF BLOOM, IN the garden of GEORGE C. POTTER, Esq., at the north end of Broadway, a few blocks from the Railroad station,

OAKLAND

In order to afford an opportunity to the public to witness the rare sight of

A Century Plant in Bloom,

And to aid the Building Fund of the First Congregational Church of Oakland, Mr. Potter has generously placed his beautiful grounds (which are several acres in extent, and strictly private,) at the disposal of the Ladies of that Congregation, who will hold a

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL,

Under the shade of the splendid oaks, while the Century Plant (Agave Americans) continues in a state of inflorescence.

POTTER'S GARDEN

Is one of the most beautiful in California, and of itself is well worth a visit. The grounds will be

CLOSED ON SUNDAYS.

Admission.....25 *Cents.*
Children half price. my23-tf

EUREKA SOAP.

THIS SOAP IS WHITE AND HARD, AND HAS double the amount of washing qualities that are found in any other Soap; therefore, it is the most economical Soap in use. It is SUPERIOR FOR WARMING FLANNELS, CAMBRICS, SILKS, ETC., and will remove INK AND ALL FRUIT STAINS.

ALSO:
EUREKA IMPROVED WASHING POWDERS,

superior to any other manufactured, as they are made from scented Soap.

Sold by Jobbers and Grocers.

Office EUREKA SOAP CO., 207 Sacramento st.,
m8-3m San Francisco

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY

OFFICE:
S. W. Cor. California and Somsome Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital and Surplus, January 1, 1867,
$680,000!

DIRECTORS.

D. J. Staples,	John O. Earl.
G. T. Lawton,	Alpheus Bull,
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Desirable Risks taken at LOW RATES.

The greatest amount taken on any one risk is $50,000. When the risks are considered too large, a portion will be re-insured in responsible Companies.

LOSSES PAID IN U. S. GOLD COIN!

D. J. STAPLES.....President.
HENRY DUTTON.....Vice President.
je20 CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.

NATIONAL Insurance Company
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
OFFICE - - - 408 MONTGOMERY ST.

Capital, Paid up - - $1,000,000
Assets Jan. 1,'67 - $1,093,131 92

President - - - - - GEO. W. BEAVER
Secretary - - - - - W. W. WIGGINS
Marine Officer - - - Capt. AMOS NOYES

Policies Issued & Losses Paid IN GOLD.
MARINE INSURANCE
....UPON....

Hulls, Cargoes, Treasure, Commissions, Profits, and other subjects of Marine Insurance, to and from all Ports in the World, including INLAND RISKS.

FIRE INSURANCE

Upon Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Rents, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other INSURABLE Property.

At Greatly Reduced Rates.

MARINE AGENTS:
NEW YORK..Messrs. EUGENE KELLY & CO.
HONOLULU.....Messrs. C. BREWER & CO.

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H. W. HALLECK,	ABRAM BLOCK,
WILLIAM PIERCE,	JAMES H. DEERING,
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Michael Reese,	S. C. Hastings,
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M. P. Jones,	A. J. Bryant,
S. Heydenfeldt,	James Phelan,
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F. P. McMahon,	Jas. P. Pierce,
J. C. Wilmerding,	W. W. Wiggins,
Anthony Chabot,	J. B. Roberts.
John F. Miller,	ja31–6m

SAN FRANCISCO INSURANCE COMPANY,
Incorporated in March, 1861.

Capital and Surplus.....$250,000.
ALL PAID UP IN CASH.

PROPERTY INSURED AGAINST Loss or Damage by Fire at Lowest Current Rates, and Losses paid in Gold.

Premiums received by this Company for Fire Insurance, are not sent to Eastern States nor to Europe, to enrich Stockholders there, but are accumulated for additional Security, to the Capital for the payment of Losses.

By Insuring in this Company, Home Enterprise is encouraged, and Local Insurance Capital is Increased.

OFFICE, 432 MONTGOMERY ST.,
In Donohue, Kelly & Co.'s New Building, southeast corner of Sacramento

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. W. BURR,	S. B. WOODWARD
BENJ. BREWSTER,	E. F. NORTHAM,
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C. D. O'SULLIVAN,	JOHN VAN BERGEN,
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O. L. SHAFTER,	EDWARD HULL,
J. ARCHIBALD,	E. F. HALL, JR.,
	J. H. BUTENBERG.

GEO. C. BOARDMAN, President.
C. D. O'SULLIVAN, Vice-President.
P. McGEARY, Sec'y.
E. BROELOW Agent. ja7

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
UNION
INSURANCE COMPANY
—OF—
San Francisco, Cal.
Nos. 416 and 418 California Street,
INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.
Cash Capital, $750,000.

This Company insure against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and also against MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION risks, on liberal terms.

Losses Promptly and Equitably Adjusted,
AND PAID IN GOLD COIN.

GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary. an26-1ytf

OFFICE
NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 302 Montgomery Street.

IT HAVING BEEN REPRESENTED THAT THE
REGISTERED POLICIES

Of this Company offer no additional security or advantage over the Policies issued by other Companies, we submit the following testimony as to their being the

BEST SECURITY

to the insured of any class of Policies issued. In a wer to a letter from some gentlemen in Louisville, Ky., the Hon. WILLIAM BARNES writes as follows, under date December 26th, 1866.

GENTLEMEN—In my opinion, the registration of a Policy, and the deposit of Stocks annually or semi-annually to meet the liability thereon, DOES ADD to the security of the Policy. But those claiming insurance can register or not, at their own option. I think the plan of the North America, of issuing registered Policies, will be followed by other companies, and is destined to great popularity and success; and the credit of putting such a scheme into practical operation, is due to the President of this company.

Very truly, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM BARNES,
Sup't of the Insurance Department of the State of New York.

J. A. EATON & CO.,
Managers Pacific Branch.
SAMUEL PILLSBURY,
Local Agent.

SYNOPSIS
OF THE
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PACIFIC Insurance Company.

I. The amount of the Capital Stock of this Company is SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and paid in GOLD.....$750,000

II. The amount of the Assets is ONE MILLION, TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN THOUSAND, TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-ONE DOLLARS and EIGHTY-FIVE CENTS, in GOLD..$1,218,291.85

III. The Company has NO DEBTS.

IV. The amount of Insurance effected during the year, and which remained in force December 31st, 1866:

Fire	$17,136,195
Marine	893,055

V. This Company insures against the following risks, viz: BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, RENTS, LEASEHOLDS, VESSELS IN PORT AND THEIR CARGOES, AND OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY, AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

Also, on CARGOES, TREASURE, COMMISSIONS, PROFITS, and WAR RISKS, and on ALL MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS TO AND FROM ALL PORTS IN THE WORLD.

VI. This Company will take on any FIRST CLASS RISKS, not to exceed $75,000, (the limit fixed by law) and on all large risks will reinsure, to an extent consistent with prudence, in other RESPONSIBLE COMPANIES.

JONATHAN HUNT, President.
J. M. SHOTWELL, Secretary.
San Francisco, January 16th, 1867. ap4tf

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO'S
STEAMSHIPS FOR
NEW YORK, JAPAN AND CHINA,
Will be dispatched as follows:

LEAVE WHARF CORNER OF FIRST and BRANNAN STREETS, at 11 o'clock A.M. of the following dates for PANAMA, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

On the 10th, 18th and 30th of each month that has 30 days.

On the 10th, 19th and 30th of each month that has 31 days.

When the 10th, 19th and 30th fall on Sunday, they will leave on Saturday preceding; when the 18th falls on Sunday, they will leave on Monday following.

Steamer leaving San Francisco on the 10th, touches at Manzanillo. All touch at Acapulco.

Departures of 18th or 19th, connect with French Trans-Atlantic Co's steamer for St. Nazaire, and English steamers for South America.

Departure of 10th connects with English steamer for Southampton and South America, and P. R. R. Co's steamer for Central America.

The following steamships will be dispatched on dates as given below:

Passengers berthed through. Baggage checked through—300 pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.

☞ These Steamers will positively sail at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to have their baggage on board before 10 o'clock, A.M.

Through Tickets for Li

THE FARM.

Hair Oil.

I say to you honestly and earnestly that at last we have something infinitely better for our hair, and heads as well, than the thousand and three nostrums inflicted on us by charlatans and quack pretenders. My experience has proven it beyond question, so far as I am concerned. Please "follow copy," and if you should find it to fail, why, you have your old favorites to fall back upon. Don't you see?

Take half a dozen pods of the common red pepper, either green or dried; crush, but not pulverize; put them in a wide mouthed glass bottle holding, say a quart—a pickle bottle is just the thing. Fill the bottle nearly with glycerine—to be had at almost every drug store. During a week or ten days shake the contents occasionally, drain off the glycerine into convenient jars, and it is ready for service. Apply precisely as you would any of the hair oils; comb and brush thoroughly down to the scalp and the application is completed. There is nothing injurious to the skin or hair in the material, while it cleanses and invigorates the hair, making it soft and glossy, and promotes its healthy growth. It frees the scalp from scurf, scales, and dandruff, and next best of all, there is no soiling of bonnets, head-dresses, towels, and pillow-cases from the use of Cayennized Glycerine. Depend upon it, ladies and gentlemen, it is well worth a trial.

Valuable Remedy.

The San Francisco correspondent of the Stockton *Herald*, writes as follows:

"I herewith append a recipe which has been used to my knowledge, in hundreds of cases. It will prevent or cure the small pox though the pittings are filling. When Jenner discovered cow pox in England, the world of science hurled an avalanche of fame upon his head; but when the most scientific school of medicine in the world—that of Paris—published this recipe as a panacea for small pox, it passed unheeded. It is as unfailing as fate, and conquers in every instance. It is harmless when taken by a well person. It will also cure scarlet fever. Here is the recipe as I have used it, and cured my children of scarlet fever; here it is as I have used it to cure the small pox; when learned physicians have said the patient must die, it cured: Sulphate of zinc, one grain; fox glove (digitalis,) one grain; half a teaspoonful of sugar; mix with two tablespoonfuls of water. When thoroughly mixed, add four ounces of water. Take a spoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child, smaller doses, according to age. If counties would compel their physicians to use this, there would be no need of pest houses. If you value advice and experience, use this for that terrible disease.

How to have Mealy Potatoes.—It is a very common thing in the spring to find strong, watery potatoes on the table, unless care has been taken to select and preserve them. A poor potato is the poorest article of food that can be had; and as soon as they begin to sprout they will begin to grow poor and watery, the better part of the root going to the support of sprouts; hence, to have mealy, nice potatoes, it is necessary to keep them from exhausting themselves in this way. An exchange gives the following method of preventing the potatoes from sprouting, which we hope will be tried and approved: Take good, sound potatoes and place them in a tub or barrel, and pour boiling water over them, letting them remain in the water until the eyes are scalded so they will not sprout; dry the potatoes thoroughly in the sun, and put them away in a box or barrel in a cool, dry place. This will give good mealy potatoes all the time.
—*Germantown Telegraph.*

To Cook Codfish.—Steep the codfish over night in water to which a glass of vinegar has been added; it extracts the salt and makes it appear like fresh fish. Boil it and pour egg sauce over it.

Egg Sauce for Codfish.—Boil the eggs hard, chop the whites, and then add the yolks and chop together. Melt half a pound of butter and mix in the egg while hot; pour it over the fish.

Gymnastics at Amherst.

It is now between six and seven years since the department of physical culture was established. The class that graduated in 1861 had enjoyed this training one year, the graduates of 1862 two years, of 1863 three years, and the classes of 1864, 1865 and 1866, each four years. Three classes have already received the physical education of the college, through their entire collegiate course, and there are now four classes enjoying the benefit of the same instruction. This period of time may be deemed long enough for an experiment. Those best acquainted with the working of it will testify that, in general, "the influence of the department has been good, and only good, and that continually." It is unanimously approved by the faculty, by the trustees, and so far as known, by all the friends of the college who are acquainted with it. During the whole period from 1860 to the present, no department in college has been more popular among the students, and no exercise has been attended with more alacrity and delight. And should the question now be put to the students in mass, whether the course of physical training should be given up, it is believed that the entire college, with scarcely an exception, would give their vote in the negative.

BLUETT & KUFFLE

DAIRY, PRODUCE, AND General Commission Merchants,

225 Clay St., near Front.

We specially solicit consignments in

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, POULTRY, TALLOW, HIDES and WOOL.

Particular attention will be given to the sale of MILCH COWS, CALVES, and HOGS. We have ample store accommodations, should any desire goods held for an advance in prices. Unless otherwise ordered, consignments will be sold upon arrival at market rates. By special permission, we refer to the following gentlemen: Prof. E. B. Lincoln, Santa Clara; Rev. S. Y. Anthony, Marysville; Hon. E. P. Spence, Nevada City; Gov. R. G. Rhodes, Carson City. All producers are invited to call and see us at our office, 225 Clay Street.

ja24-6m

OAKLAND SEMINARY

—FOR— YOUNG LADIES.

The eighth year of this Institution commenced on January 9th, 1866. Catalogues, containing full information, can be obtained at the Seminary, or at the principal bookstores in San Francisco.

Mrs. C. M. Blaker, Principal, Oakland.

ja5tf

HARVESTING MACHINES For 1867.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

Nos. 17 and 19 Front St., San Francisco;

Nos. 9, 11, 13 and 15 J St., Sacramento,

Would call the attention of Farmers and Dealers in Agricultural Implements to their large stock of

Reapers, Mowers, Harvesters, Threshers, Engines, etc.,

for the Harvest of 1867. The celebrated

HAINE'S HARVESTERS,

Manufactured at Pekin, Illinois; genuine, with Latest Improvements.
HAINE'S HEADERS, with Screw Hub Wheels, Genuine.
HAINE'S HEADERS, with Iron Wheels; Genuine.
HEADER WAGONS, with Screw Hub Wheels.
Buckeye Reaper, 5 and 6 ft.;—Mowers, 2 sizes;
Ball's Ohio Reapers, 6 ft.;—Mowers, 3 sizes.
Burt's Eagle Reapers and Mowers, double and single gear;
McCormick's Reapers and Mowers, Hand and Self-Raking;
Manny's Reaper and Mower, 5 ft. cut—CHEAP;
Wood's Prize Combined Machines, 5 ft. cut;
Wood's Prize Mowers, jointed and stiff bars;
Kerby Reapers and Mowers, 5 ft. cut;
Badger State Reapers and Mowers;
Russell's Junior Mowers;
Union Mower, 2 sizes;
Champion Mowers;
Bay State Mowers;

THE CELEBRATED

PITT'S THRESHERS,

With Late Improvements;

24, 28, 32, 36 and 40-inch Cylinders.

THE CELEBRATED

Aultman's SWEEPSTAKE THRESHERS,

33, 36, and 40-inch Cylinders, with late improvements.
Pitt's Double Pinion and Iron Horse Powers;
Portable Steam Engines;

—ALSO,—

Whitcomb's Wheeled Wire Horse Rakes;
Wire Horse Rakes, 26, 28, and 30 Teeth;
Revolving Horse Rakes, with Hickory Teeth;
Hay Presses, Hay Rope, and Baling Wire;
Scythes, Snaths, Rakes, Cradles, Forks, etc.
Rubber and Leather Belting;
Machine and Lard Oil;
Single Plows and Gang Plows;
Harrows, Horse Hoes, Cultivators;
Fan Mills, Grain Mills, Hay Cutters;
Wine and Cider Presses, Churns;
Broad Cast Seed Sowers and Seed Drills;
Ox Yokes, Road Scrapers, etc.

Extras for Repairing Machines.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

Front Street, bet. Pine and Market, SAN FRANCISCO.

J Street, near the Levee, SACRAMENTO.

ap11tf

GEO. F. SILVESTER, SEEDSMAN,

Importer and Dealer in all kinds of VEGETABLE, FLOWER, FIELD, FRUIT, AND TREE SEEDS, GARDEN TOOLS, PLANTS, TREES Etc., Etc., Etc.,

No. 317 Washington Street,

Bet. Battery and Front, SAN FRANCISCO

je7ist

DUTTON & McEWEN,

DEALERS IN

Hay & Grain,

PIER NUMBER SEVEN,

STEWART STREET NEAR MISSION

SAN FRANCISCO.

HENRY DUTTON, JR., } B. McEWEN. } je19tf

H. M. NEWHALL. J. O. ELDRIDGE

H. M. NEWHALL & CO.,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

Salesroom Fireproof Brick Building,

Corner of Sansome and Halleck Streets.

REGULAR SALE DAYS

MONDAYS and THURSDAYS—Catalogue Sale of Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Hardware, Fancy Goods, etc
WEDNESDAYS—Catalogue Sale of Dry Goods, Silks, Embroideries, French Goods, etc.

NOTICE.

Mr. Gilbert Palache has an interest in our business from this date.

H. M. NEWHALL & CO.

San Francisco, January 3, 1866 feb2-6

JOHN TAYLOR & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

ASSAYERS' MATERIALS

Druggists' Glassware and Sundries,

PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK, &c.,

512 and 514 Washington Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

mh16-6

NEW GROCERY HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, AN OLD RESIDENT MERchant, has opened a

First Class Wholesale & Retail GROCERY & FURNISHING HOUSE,

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This store will be neatly kept and suitable for ladies to visit.

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July18-6m

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IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT, FROM ONE THOUSAND ACRES TO ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES.

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Particularly well calculated for the growth of OLIVES, ALMONDS, VINES, ORANGES, LEMONS, CASTOR BEANS, HOPS, MULBERRY, ENGLISH WALNUTS, TOBACCO, COTTON, all kinds FRUITS, as well as all kinds of GRAIN and VEGETABLES, in quantities to suit, from Five Acres to Fifty Thousand Acres.

Climate unsurpassed in the State. Fever and Ague unknown. THIRTY HOURS BY STEAM FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

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The White Pine Compound Cures

Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections generally. It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.

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Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure.

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June22-tf

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TIN AND ZINC ROOFING at the lowest rates. All kinds of Roofs Repaired and Warranted. Ship Work and Jobbing of all kinds, done to order. mh21-3m

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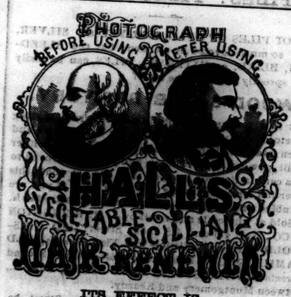

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The old, the young, the middle aged unite to praise

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the *vegetable kingdom*.

We have such confidence in its merits, and are so sure it will do all we claim for it, that we offer

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If the Sicilian Hair Renewer does not give satisfaction in all cases when used in strict accordance with our instructions.

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has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.

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IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will keep the Hair from falling out.

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No person, old or young, should fail to use it. *It is recommended and used by the FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.*

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The Proprietors offer the Sicilian Hair Renewer to the public, entirely confident that it will bring back the hair to its original color, promote its growth, and in nearly all cases where it has fallen off will restore it unless the person is very aged.

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July12-1y

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IS THE MOST POPULAR MEDICINE EXTANT.

The Pain Killer
Is equally applicable and efficacious to young or old.

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Is both an Internal and External Remedy.

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Should be used at first manifestation of Cold or Cough.

The Pain Killer—
Don't fail to keep it in the House ready for use.

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Is good for Sprains and Bruises.

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Cures the Toothache.

The Pain Killer
Is a favorite with all classes.

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Will cure Chilblains.

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Will cure Cholera Morbus.

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Will cure Dyspepsia.

The Pain Killer
Is the Great Family Medicine of the age.

The Pain Killer
Can be bought of your Druggist or Grocer.

The Pain Killer
Will cure Painters' Colic.

The Pain Killer
Is good for Scalds and Burns.

The Pain Killer
Has the Verdict of the People in its favor.

The Pain Killer
Gives universal satisfaction.

The Pain Killer—
Beware of Imitations and Counterfeits.

The Pain Killer
Is an almost certain cure for CHOLERA, and has, without doubt, been more successful in curing this terrible disease than any other known remedy, or even the most Eminent and Skillful Physicians. In India, Africa, and China, where this dreadful disease is ever more or less prevalent, PAIN KILLER is considered by the natives, as well as European residents in those climates A SURE REMEDY.

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Jacques' "Raven's Wing," "Day & Martin's," London, and "Brown's" celebrated Liquid

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Several qualities, both Eastern and California. Our Diamond C & N may be relied upon as

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WE ARE NOW OFFERING

OUR IMMENSE STOCK

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Fine Custom-Made Clothing

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AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING CONSISTS OF

ALL THE LATEST STYLES,

BOTH OF MATERIAL AND FINISH.

A Large Assortment of

Trunks Valises, Carpet Bags, Blankets etc.

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

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TO THE LADIES.

The Cirage Francais, or French Dressing, is the most splendid article ever produced for the purposes for which it was designed.

Ladies' and childrens' Boots and Shoes that have become *red* or *rusty*, and *rough* by wearing, are restored to a perfect and *permanent black*, with as much lustre as when new, leaving the leather *soft* and *pliable*; and what is of *great importance to the ladies*, it **will not rub off when wet, and soil the skirts.**

Traveling Bags, Trunks, Carriage-Tops, and fine *Harness*, are made to look *as good as new.*

Ladies and children can dress their own boots *without soiling their hands.*

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Ask your Shoe Dealers for it.

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This House has lately had extensive additions, and a thorough renovation, including new beds, which makes it one of the largest (AND BEING CONDUCTED ON TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES) the most quiet and best appointed Hotel, on the Pacific Coast.

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Persons arriving on Boats or Cars will always find the International Coach in readiness to convey them to the House. FREE OF CHARGE. mar8

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HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE EXperience, an entire success; Simple, Prompt, efficeatly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes can not be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

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1	cures Fevers, Congestion, Inflammation	25
2	" Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	25
3	" Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	25
4	" Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5	" Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6	" Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	25
7	" Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8	" Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	25
9	" Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10	" Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	25
11	" Suppressed, or Painful Periods	25
12	" Whites, too Profuse Periods	25
13	" Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14	" Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15	" Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	25
16	" Fever & Ague, Chill Fever, Agues	50
17	" Piles, Blind or Bleeding	50
18	" Ophthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes	50
19	" Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Influenza	50
20	" Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	50
21	" Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	50
22	" Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	50
23	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24	" General Debility, Physical Weakness	50
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35 large vials, morocco case, and book complete.....$10 00
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Stationary and Marine **STEAM ENGINES,**

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VARNEY'S, WHEELER'S, and other kinds

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And other similar work.

EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

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GREEN'S PATENT STEAM ENGINE.

Particular attention is invited to this Engine, which as a FUEL SAVER, is superior to any other manufactured in the United States.

Within the last twelve months we have added very largely to our former very liberal facilities for turning out the best description of work, with dispatch. Our prices will be as low as they can possibly be made consistently with our purpose to allow none but first class work to leave our establishment.

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These Works embrace IRON and BRASS FOUNDRY, MACHINE SHOP, BOILER SHOP, BLACKSMITH SHOP, PATTERN SHOP, PATTERN ROOM, DRAWING ROOM, MINERAL CABINET, and REDUCTION and AMALGAMATING WORKS.

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